United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

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or Magistrate Judge			B. Moran	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge			
		C 708	DATE	7/29/	7/29/2002		
CASE Lakeside			ide Building Mair	e Building Maintenance Inc. Vs. Raytheon Travel Air Co. et al.			
мот	ΓΙΟΝ:	[In the following box of the motion being p		the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defer	ndant, 3rd party plaintiff, and	I (b) state briefly the nature	
		M 11-1-1	Memorandum (Opinion and Order			
DOC	KET ENTRY:						
(1)	□ Filed	motion of [use listi	ing in "Motion" box	above.]			
(2)	☐ Brie	Brief in support of motion duc					
(3)	□ Ansv	Answer brief to motion due Reply to answer brief due					
(4)	□ Ruli	Ruling/Hearing on set for at					
(5)	□ Stati	s hearing[held/conti	nued to] [set for/re-se	et for] on set for	at		
(6)	☐ Pretr	Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at					
(7)	□ Trial	Trial[set for/re-set for] on at					
(8)	□ [Ben	[Bench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to at					
(9)		This case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to] □ FRCP4(m) □ General Rule 21 □ FRCP41(a)(1) □ FRCP41(a)(2).					
(11)	we deny, fo	r now, the motion	Enter Memorandu n for summary jud der attached to the or		r. We deny the mo	tion t dismiss and	
	No notices required	advised in open court.				*Document	
	No notices required				number of notices	Number	
·	Notices mailed by judge's staff. Notified counsel by telephone.				JUL 3 0 2002		
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

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LAKESIDE BUILDING MAINTENANCE,)	
INC., an Illinois corporation,)	JUI
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.) No. 02 C 708	
RAYTHEON TRAVEL AIR COMPANY, 2)	
•	· ·	
Kansas corporation; FLIGHT OPTIONS, LLC,	· ?	
a Delaware Limited Company,)	
)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

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Defendants.

Plaintiff Lakeside Building Maintenance, Inc. (Lakeside), owner of a fractional share of an aircraft it purchased from Raytheon Travel Air Company (RTA), believes it is prejudiced by RTA's merger with Flight Options, Inc., resulting in the servicing of its contract being conducted by Flight Options, LLC. It alleges that it was fraudulently induced to enter into the contract because RTA, at the time of the contracting, failed to tell Lakeside it was planning to merge with Flight Options, and that therefore it is entitled to rescind. It also contends that RTA's contractual obligations implicitly required RTA not to enter into a merger that would materially diminish the value of Lakeside's contract.

RTA moves to dismiss or, alternatively, for summary judgment. It contends that Lakeside's claims are not ripe for judicial review because they are speculative – the claimed injuries may never happen. That concept triggers its motion to dismiss. Alternatively, it seeks summary judgment on the ground that the injuries will never happen. Finally, it questions plaintiff's reliance upon a good faith and fair dealing claim. We deny the motion to dismiss

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and we deny, for now, the motion for summary judgment.

RTA's difficulty is that we must accept as true, for the purposes of the motion to dismiss, the allegations of the complaint, and we must permit the plaintiff, for purposes of the motion for summary judgment, some opportunity to explore the defendant's factual representations.

The claimed injuries may never occur – indeed, will not, according to RTA, but the complaint alleges otherwise. Fairly read, the complaint alleges that, because of the merger, RTA has disabled itself from providing the services and aircraft that its agreement with Lakeside contemplated. We view count II as essentially a breach of contract claim, that RTA cannot now provide the benefits of Lakeside's bargain. And that is a present injury.

RTA says Lakeside is wrong, for more than one reason. Its fraudulent inducement claim must fail because its arrangement with Lakeside predated any consideration of a merger with Flight Options, Inc. And Lakeside is not injured. The same entity will continue to provide support services. RTA customers will not only continue to have access to the same aircraft as before, but they will also have access, at their option, to larger and other aircraft from the Flight Options, Inc. fleet, and new aircraft are being acquired. Flight Options, Inc. customers, on the other hand, will not have access to RTA customer aircraft. Thus, contends RTA, Lakeside will have access to more aircraft while the demand for its airplane and those of other RTA customers will not increase and, indeed, should decrease by virtue of fractional owners taking advantage of the access to additional aircraft.

If that is so, Lakeside would be hard put to conjure up a claim. But plaintiff is entitled, through discovery, to satisfy itself, as to whether that is so. That may well be able to be

determined by a review of the relevant documentation, perhaps supplemented by some limited discovery. A protective order is in place for that purpose.

JAMES B. MORAN

Senfor Judge, U. S. District Court

<u>July 29</u>, 2002.